

## LAD

- Easy in words thy stile, in sense sublime;  
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,  
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies. *Prisr.*
2. Any thing by which one climbs.  
Then took she help to her of a servant near about her  
husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and  
such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would  
make a *ladder* of any mischief. *Sidney, b. ii.*

I must climb her window,  
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakef. Two Gent. of Verona.*  
Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which  
My cousin Bolingbroke ascends my throne. *Shakef.*  
Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,  
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakef.*

3. A gradual rise.  
Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him  
in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top  
of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a fair probability  
to reach. *Swift.*

LADDER. *n. f.*  
*Lade* is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the  
Saxon *lade*, which signifies a purging or discharging; there  
being a discharge of the waters into the sea, or into some  
greater river. *Gilpin's Camden.*

TO LADE. *v. a.* preter. and part. passive, *laded* or *laden*. [from  
placen, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load*.

1. To load; to freight; to burthen.  
And they *laded* their asses with corn, and departed thence.  
*Gen. xlii. 26.*

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies  
in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships,  
and shewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon's Pb. Rem.*

The vessels, heavy *laden*, put to sea  
With prosperous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetic doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is  
as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for  
those his own hypothesis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

2. [placan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.  
He chides the sea that sunders him from them,  
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakef.*

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast  
there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of  
taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood  
by abstinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to  
*lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LADING. *n. f.* [from *lade*.] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent  
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the  
utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which  
is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South's Serm.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast  
their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves. *L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?  
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift.*

LADLE. *n. f.* [placale, Saxon, from *placu*; *laugh*, Erse.]

1. A large spoon; a vessel with a long handle, used in throw-  
ing out any liquid.

Some stir'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Fa. Qu.*

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion,  
the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen  
take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our silver dish  
Is what I want, is what I wish. *Prior.*

2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling  
turns it.

LADLE-FUL. *n. f.* [*ladle* and *full*.]

If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook  
with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs. *Sw.*

LADY. *n. f.* [plæpiz, Saxon.]

1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs  
to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to  
the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks.

I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd false with  
a smith. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Verona.*

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my  
*lady*.  
—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful  
*lady*. *Shakef. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

I am sorry my relation to so deserving a *lady*, should be  
any occasion of her danger and affliction. *K. Charles.*

2. An illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad  
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?  
Were it not better I that *lady* had,  
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Fairy Qu.*

I love and hate her; for she's fair and royal,  
And that she hath all courtly parts more exquisite  
Than *lady* ladies; winning from each one  
The best she hath, and she of all compounded  
Out-fells them all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was scarce heard of. *Rol.*

## LAG

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,  
That shall divert me from Alafia's love. *Waller.*

Should I then the dangers of the war,  
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,  
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have  
given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a  
face. *Addison on ancient Medals.*

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,  
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd,  
With pteuous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,  
We make thee *lady*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

4. A word of complaisance used of women.

Say, good Caesar,  
That I some *lady* trifles have receiv'd,  
Immoment toys, things of such dignity  
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakef. Ant. and Cl.*

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the  
*ladies*. *Guardian.*

LADY-BEDSTRAW. *n. f.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the stel-  
late kind; the leaves are neither rough nor knappy, and pro-  
duced at the joints of the stalks, five or six in number, in a  
radiant form: the flower consists of one leaf, expanded to-  
ward the upper part, and divided into several segments; each  
of these flowers is succeeded by two dry seeds. *Miller.*

LADY-BIRD. } *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

LADY-COW. } *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

LADY-FLY. } *n. f.* A small red insect vaginopennous.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,  
Fly where the man is found that I love best. *Gay's Past.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,  
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass. *Gay.*

LADY-DAY. *n. f.* [*lady* and *day*.] The day on which the an-  
nunciation of the blessed virgin is celebrated.

LADY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like*.] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender constitution did declare,  
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dry. Hind and Pamb.*

LADY-MANTLE. *n. f.* [Alchimilla.] The leaves are serrated,  
the cup of the flower is divided into eight segments, expand-  
ed in form of a star; the flowers are collected into bunches  
upon the tops of the stalks; each seed vessel generally con-  
tains two seeds. *Miller.*

LADYSHIP. *n. f.* [from *lady*.] The title of a lady.

Madam, he sends you *ladyship* this ring. *Shakespeare.*

If they be nothing but mere flatemen,  
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,  
And their reservedness, their many cautions,  
Fitting their persons. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to please,  
Make it my humble thanks express  
Unto your *ladyship* in these. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyship* but peep. *Dryden's Juv.*

LADY'S-SLIPPER. *n. f.* [Calceolus.] It hath an anomalous  
flower, consisting of six dissimilar leaves, four of which are  
placed in form of a cross, the other two pass the middle, one  
of which is bifid, and rests on the other, which is swelling,  
and shaped like a shoe; the empalement becomes a fruit,  
open on three sides, to which adhere the valves, pregnant  
with very small seeds like dust. *Miller.*

LADY'S-SMOCK. *n. f.* [Cardamine.] The flower consists  
of four leaves succeeded by narrow pods, which when ripe roll  
up, and cast forth their seeds: the leaves for the most part  
are winged. The first fort is sometimes used in medicine;  
the third fort is a very beautiful plant, continuing a long  
time in flower: they are preferred in botanick gardens, and  
some of them merit a place in some shady part of every cu-  
rious garden, for their odd manner of casting forth their  
seeds on the slightest touch when the pods are ripe. *Miller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,  
And *lady's-smocks* all silver white,  
Do paint the meadows most belight. *Shakespeare.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a  
girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make gar-  
lands. *Walton's Angler.*

*Lady's-smocks* have small stringy roots that run in the ground,  
and comes up in divers places. *Mortimer's Husband.*

LAG. *adj.* [lænz, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swedish, the end.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content  
To entertain the *lag* end of my life  
With quiet hours. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

The slowest footed who come *lags*, supply the show of a  
reer-ward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines  
*lag* of a brother. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy. It is retained in Scotland.

He, poor man, by your first order died,  
And that a winged Mercury did bear;  
Some tardy *lag* had the countenance,  
That came too *lag* to see him buried. *Shakef. Rich. III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are  
*lag* fowls, and rubbish of remaining clay, *Waller.*

## LAM

Which heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,  
Set upright with a little puff of breath,  
And bid us pass for men. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*

3. Last; long delayed.  
Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take  
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away  
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at. *Shak.*

LAG. *n. f.*

1. The lowest class; the rump; the *lag* end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens,  
together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in  
them, make suitable for destruction. *Shakef. Tim. of Athens.*

2. He that comes last, or hangs behind.

The last, the *lag* of all the race. *Dryd. Virg. Æneis.*

What makes my rain the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

TO LAG. *v. n.*

1. To loiter; to move slowly.

She pass'd, with fear and fury wild;  
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he safely pass'd,  
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast. *Prior.*

2. To stay behind; not to come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err  
The way, thou leading. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

The knight himself did after ride,  
Leading Crowdero by his side,  
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,  
Like boat against the tide and wind. *Had. p. i. c. 3.*

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,  
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night. *Dryd.*

He hourly press'd for something new;  
Ideas came into her mind. *Swift.*

So fast, his leisons *lagg'd* behind.

LAGGER. *n. f.* [from *lag*.] A loiterer; an idler; one that  
loiters behind.

LAIN. *adj.* [*laïque*, French; *laicus*, Latin; *laos*, Greek.] Belong-  
ing to the laity, or people as distinct from the clergy.

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## LAM

LAMBKIN. *n. f.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,  
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheeps lives they  
rest. *Hubbard's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,  
Which of our tender *lambkins* takest, keep. *Spens. Past.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,  
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

LAMBATIVE. *adj.* [from *lambe*, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weazon, physicians make  
use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines. *Brown's Pul. Errors.*

LAMBATIVE. *n. f.* A medicine taken by licking with the  
tongue.

I stich'd up the wound, and applied astringents, with  
comfress and retentive bandage, then put him into bed, and  
let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken  
as necessity should require. *Wise's Surgery.*

LAMBS-WOOL. *n. f.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp  
of roasted apples.

A cup of *lamb-wool* they drank to him there.

LAMBENT. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over  
without harm.

From young Iulus head  
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread  
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryd. Æneis.*

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,  
And *lambent* dulness played around his face. *Dryden.*

LAMDOUSAL. *n. f.* [*lamda* and *ousal*.] Having the form of  
the letter lamda or *λ*.

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the  
middle of it, makes it advisable to trapan at the lower part  
of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lamdoisid* su-  
ture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs  
to a *lady*. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

2. Hobbled; not smooth: alluding to the feet of a verse.

Our authors write,  
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;  
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dry. Pers.*

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into fundry shapes, by moulding  
them within, and cutting them without; but they are but  
*lame* things, being too small to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,  
Came sneaking to the chariot side;  
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,  
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift.*

TO LAME. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to  
cripple.

I never heard of such another encounter, which *lames*  
report to follow it